

Nashville Union.

For Freedom and Nationality.

S. C. SEERCKE, Editor.

FRIDAY MORNING, OCT. 31, 1862.

Justice.

What a world of benefits and blessings is suggested by this little word of seven letters! It implies the defence of virtue and the punishment of vice. It carries with it the idea of social happiness, and the prosperity and true glory of the Commonwealth. It is the bulwark of a nation's rights and liberties. It is the ornament of individual character, and the sole end of government. It extends far beyond the narrow boundaries of the present life, for it is the vindication of order, which is the "first law of Heaven." These truths, homely and true though they may be, we earnestly wish to keep before every officer, and every private soldier, who is enlisted under the banner of the Republic, for the suppression of treason and rebellion. We are for the Union and free government, because we regard them as the surest and most reliable guarantees of justice, and we fight this unholy, this causeless, this diabolical rebellion, which is spreading ruin, devastation and mourning over Tennessee, because we know it to be a fountain of injustice. But let us remember that if laxity of morals, and a disregard of personal rights, are tolerated by the officers who have the command of our armies, we are only treading in the path of lawlessness and perdition, which the rebels have entered before us. It is idle for a soldier, or an officer, to attempt to cloak his unjust acts under the flimsy name of Unionism. It is a vile and shallow trick and attempt at deception. Injustice is dishonor, and dishonor is injustice; they are convertible terms. There have been outrages committed here by soldiers and officers, which must fill the heart of every honest man with indignation, and we feel assured that if these base, these cowardly, these atrocious, these utterly inexcusable depredations, were traced up and their perpetrators brought to justice, and made examples of by being held up to the scorn and execration of all loyal men, the Union cause would be stronger here to-day than ever. We are not talking at random, or from mere idle rumor; we are sustained in what we say by Federal officers in this State, and by officers from Indiana, and from Illinois, and other States. There are petty thefts committed whose perpetrators ought to be severely punished and drummed out of the army. We do not mean to say that the number of these scoundrels is large. Far otherwise. We believe that the overwhelming majority of both soldiers and officers are high-toned, honest men, who are not liable, in any sense, to the charges we make. But it is well for every officer to remember that by the rules of that army which he has sworn to support, he is responsible for the conduct of his men, and that if he fails to be diligent in bringing offenders to punishment, he is virtually assuming the odium of their offences. But it may be said, that in so large a body of men, assembled promiscuously from all parts of the country, such as we have here, it is impossible to prevent the commission of outrages, and that no Colonel, no General, can be so vigilant as to avoid the occurrence of these misdeeds. Very true; but these outrages can be traced to their authors, and they can be punished. If a few striking examples were made, we predict that a wonderful diminution of the crimes of which we speak would immediately follow. Every officer, no matter what his grade, should feel himself under a personal obligation of the highest character, to cultivate a high and chivalrous moral sentiment among the soldiers under his command, and surely his respect for the reputation of the mass of his men who are honest, should make him the more vigilant in punishing the few who are dishonest. An American soldier, after all, is but a citizen making an extraordinary effort to defend his country and her laws. Does the solemn oath of enlistment authorize a soldier to do that which he knows to be dishonest? Does the glorious flag of the Union which streamed above the heads of his ancestors, and now waves him on to fight the hosts of treason, sanction the commission of a lawless and unjust act? Shall we not carefully avoid giving a pretext for our enemies to say that we are actuated by mercenary motives? Let every man be as upright as our great model soldier WASHINGTON.

Let us imitate his virtues, and enlisted as we are in a cause as holy and spotless as that which called forth the shining qualities of his own great soul, the same success which crowned his heroic labors, will eventually bless us, and through us, our distant posterity.

Buell's Plan Defeated.

An intelligent correspondent of the Cincinnati Commercial advances some views with regard to the battle at Perryville, which will no doubt surprise the public. The writer professes to say authoritatively that that battle was fought contrary to Buell's orders, and that its precipitate occurrence defeated his great plan of effectually cutting off Bragg's retreat before compelling him to fight.

So far from being the development of Buell's plans, the battle of Perryville was the frustration of them. It was reported at headquarters on the 7th, that the enemy was in force at Perryville. The three army corps were then marching on that place by different roads. General Buell determined to surround the rebels if possible, and ordered all the divisions to march without delay, leaving their transportation behind. McCook and Gilbert continued their march, but Crittenden's corps lost half a day on a circuitous route to obtain water. It was not General Buell's intention that McCook should attack the rebels, or that McCook and Gilbert should do so, but that the entire army should participate in the fight. But Bragg was too quick for him. He heard first that the Union forces were about to overwhelm him unitedly, and immediately began his retreat for Perryville. He afterwards learned that McCook and Gilbert were on the road, and that Crittenden was not within supporting distance. Here there was a chance for him to make a dash upon two corps, defeat them, if possible, and afterwards fall upon the third—if not, to get away before the arrival of the third—Hardee's corps had retreated six miles, when it was ordered back to Perryville on the double quick. McCook found himself in front of the rebel line of battle, with his men marching in column—no skirmishers out—nothing in front but a small advance guard, which foolishly attempted an attack upon the rebel videttes. The rebel infantry rushed upon McCook, and a division of green troops had to be formed in line of battle under a heavy fire. The natural result was a stampede.

There seems to have been, on the part of the corps commanders, a lack of that concert of action and knowledge of one another's positions so necessary to the successful development of a plan of battle. When Crittenden's men came up on the evening of the 8th, they were placed first, and was stationed on the extreme right then came Van Cleave's to the left of Smith's, then Wood's to the left of Van Cleave's, and to the right of Gilbert's corps—so that during the three or four hours intervening between the arrival of Smith and Wood, there was a gap of several miles in our line, of which it is a wonder the rebels took no advantage. General Wood was ordered to join Gilbert's right, but General Crittenden could not tell him where Gilbert's right was exactly, and when he sent his aids to ascertain where it was, they found the rebels endeavoring to turn it. A brigade of General Wood's division saved at least a portion of Gilbert's corps.

We have been not a little amused at the sensitiveness of the friends of General Buell of late. Some of them seem disposed to construe every paragraph or article in a newspaper, which does not laud him with fulsome adulation, into a covert attack upon that officer, who certainly possesses some splendid talents, even if he be not all his admirers claim for him—a question we have never allowed ourselves to discuss. We make these remarks as prefatory to saying that not one line of editorial in yesterday's Union had any allusion to that officer. We are ready to award praise to all whose deeds deserve it.

The truth taught in the old proverb, that "a humble silence is better than a slow shilling," applies as truly to war as to trade. The celebrated general, the Duke of Parma, when his officers endeavored to dissuade him from attacking the powerfully fortified city of Antwerp, made this memorable reply: "Gentlemen, however long the pill, it is only the end that kills; and in military enterprise, the moving power is of more importance than the mass to be moved."

No Union man does his duty who fails to give the officers of the Government all the aid in his power. Hold up the hands of the civil and military authorities. Their labors are oppressive, irksome, and incessant, and they should receive the aid of all loyal citizens.

Some of our rebel men, and women too, seem to expect the Federal authorities to grant their favors in proportion to their insolence and impudence. They should be taught a lesson.

A Dilemma.

The embarrassments of the rebels are peculiarly diverting. They could not possibly have kept up their armies without conscription; conscription without exemption, would inevitably have stirred up slave insurrections; and this exemption is of necessity so odious and unjust that it will of itself ruin the rebel cause beyond redemption. Thus, in whatever direction treason seeks relief, it plunges into the abyss of annihilation. Let it die and drift hitherwards.

To OUR COUNTRY.—May her flight continue to be onward and upward; and when the last syllable of recorded time shall be written by the finger of God upon the tablets of eternity, may she still be great and glorious, proudly exulting in the broad galaxy of national greatness, without a single star being plucked from her colors or a single stripe torn therefrom.

The scoundrels who voted in the rebel Congress for the negro law, deserve to have their faces blacked and be scourged through every Southern State by twenty big niggers a piece, each flagellator wielding a cat-o-nine-tails of wire.

The New Stamp Duties.

The law in relation to stamp duties, under the act of internal revenue, went into operation on the 1st instant. The law requires the following articles to be stamped:

For a bank check or sight draft for an amount exceeding twenty dollars, a two-cent stamp will be required; and for a promissory note or draft (other than those on sight), stamps of various amounts, from five cents upwards are required; a certificate of stock in an incorporated company, a twenty-five-cent stamp; a power of attorney, twenty-five cents; a passage ticket to a foreign port, fifty cents to one dollar; merchants and shippers have to pay stamp duties of from ten cents to one dollar on bills of lading, manifests for entry of clearance, certificate of damage, entry of goods at custom house, &c.; for a protest of note or marine protest, the stamp duty is twenty-five cents; on a deed of grant, from fifty cents upwards; a lease, fifty cents to one dollar; a protest twenty-five cents; and for a policy of insurance on life property will have from twenty-five cents to one dollar added to its cost in the way of a stamp; telegraphic despatches are taxed from one to three cents each; bonds and mortgages have to be stamped according to their amount, the lowest denomination of stamp for this purpose being fifty cents; probate of will or letter of administration pays a stamp duty of fifty cents and upwards, proportioned to the amount involved; while an express company's or "common carrier's" receipt is taxed from one to five cents.

There are heavy penalties for "making, signing, or issuing any instrument, document, or paper of any kind whatsoever, without the same being duly stamped," and the instrument or paper becomes invalid and of no effect from the want of such a stamp.

For every stamp there is a specified price. The stamps will be supplied by the postmasters, as well as by the internal revenue collectors, at Government prices, in amounts not exceeding one hundred dollars.

ITEMS OF LEXINGTON NEWS.—The Lexington Observer and Reporter was issued again on Thursday, which is the first issue of the paper that has been made since the battle of Richmond, Ky., on the 30th of August. We find in the columns the following paragraphs:

As to the state of feeling entertained and exhibited by Humphrey Marshall's ragamuffins we need only refer to the fact that one of them, just before they skedaddled, said to a farmer near whose house they were quartered—"I am from Virginia, and we intend to stay in Kentucky until we ruin it—ruin it as Virginia is ruined."

This ruffian doubtless was a fair specimen of the men composing the barefoot army of which he was perhaps an honored member, for he talked like a man of intelligence, says our informant, and seemed to understand fully the meaning of words. The miserable creature, after being misled himself, was not willing to pause with his own degradation, but would, if in his power, drag all others down to his low standard. If Virginia is devastated so let Kentucky be—so all her sister States. This is the rebel sentiment.

NEW ORDER REGARDING ARMY CHAPLAINS.—The following order in reference to chaplains has just been issued from the War Department:

No person shall be appointed a chaplain in the United States army, who is not a regularly ordained minister of some religious denomination, and who does not present testimonials of his present good standing as such minister, with a recommendation for his appointment as an army chaplain from some authorized ecclesiastical body, or not less than five accredited ministers belonging to said religious denomination.

Fraud at the Polls.

It is a very common thing, after an election, for the defeated party to charge the successful with fraud at the ballot box, importation of votes, etc. The Indianapolis Journal accuses the Bright Democracy with it openly, and produces some facts and figures that certainly look as though candle-box Calhoun had come to the surface in Indiana. Thus:

A State don't send 90,000 men, of whom 75,000 are voters, out of its borders and make up the number in a year and a half. The 75,000 voters absent in the army from this State, represent a population of 370,000. Is any man so infinitely an ass, as to pretend that Indiana has gained 25 per cent of population in eighteen months? We suspect not. Then the vote which replaces the absent 75,000 is, to a large degree, a fraud. There is no mistake about it. No power of plausibility, no lie, no trick, can cover up this great glaring fact. Indiana, with 75,000 voters absent, polls in many counties more, and in all nearly as many, votes as she did in 1860. The number is not made up of the natural increase. They could not come of immigration for there has been none. They were simply manufactured by election officers. There are not voters to represent every ballot cast at the late election by 30,000 at the lowest estimate. A concerted and wholesale system of frauds has been carried out. By whom? Let the facts answer. Allen county gave 358 majority two years ago; now it gives 2,000. The election board were all Democrats, that is, "Bright" Democrats, and they peremptorily refused to allow any Republican or Democrat to have a place on it!!! They were solicited to grant this, not courtesy, but right, and were denied. The result is, that a country which has added hardly anything to its population in the past two years adds 1,174 voters to its poll list. That increase, representing 6,000 population, came out of the ballot box, but never went into it. Madison county gave this year a vote as large as it did in 1860, though it has sent 1,100 volunteers to the war. This enormous increase fully 25 per cent of the whole voting population, makes the Democratic majority 700 instead of 128 as in 1861. Bartholomew, Jackson, Shelby, and twenty other counties that we have no space to name, in the same way, poll the full vote of 1860, though they have sent from one-fourth to one-third of their voting population to the army, and somehow they give doubled, trebled and quadrupled Democratic majorities!!! These are facts and they are facts full of meaning. On the other hand, in the whole State, there are but three counties that have given increased majorities against the Democratic ticket, Hancock, Boone and Marion, the first through a deep split in the party which threw a strong section of Union Democrats into co-operation with the Republicans, the second through the same influence, and the last through the really enormous increase of population since the war began. Now, this coincidence of big majorities, with enormous increase of voting population to supply the places of the absent soldiers, all upon one side, is a fact that can only be explained by the manufacture of votes instead of voters. It is usual for a defeated party to charge the victor with fraud, but here is a case so glaring, monstrous and obtrusive that we must see it.

REBEL HOPES AND FEARS.—The rebels had great hopes that their summer campaign would be successful because their ally, King Yellow Fever, would come to their aid, and because the low water in the Southern rivers would prevent our gunboats from being of any great service. Their hopes in regard to the gunboats were not disappointed, though our armies have done all that gunboats could do; but General Butler kept the yellow fever and every other nuisance out of New Orleans, and in other parts of the South, as at Wilmington, North Carolina, the fever has done the rebels a great deal more harm than it was ever expected to do us. Now that the cool months of fall have come, all danger of yellow fever is removed, and very soon the Southern rivers will be navigable for our gunboats. The canal opposite Vicksburg will now do its work, and make that pestilent city an island town. Our gunboats, which the rebels so much and so justly dread, will not fail to take advantage of circumstance and high water, and the rebel fears will greatly outbalance rebel hopes. —New York Herald.

The Mormons are turning their attention to the cultivation of cotton. The Deseret News says:

Several gentlemen who have recently arrived from Washington county report that the cotton crop, when they left, was promising to exceed the expectations of the season. Much of it having been planted late, fears were entertained that it would not fully mature before it would be nipped by frost, but the late warm weather has been very favorable to the cotton growers, and a good yield will be realized where it has been properly cultivated. All with whom we have conversed on the subject are sanguine that the growing of cotton in that part of the State will be a success, and that next season a very material increase in the amount produced will be realized.

The coal mines produced in 1860, to the value of \$19,000,000, while in 1861 they yielded only \$7,000,000—a prodigious increase for ten years. Of bituminous coal Ohio raised \$28,000,000, and Virginia between \$9,000,000 and \$10,000,000.

SOUTHERN NEWS.

IMPORTANT OPERATIONS AT THE WEST.
[From the Richmond Examiner, Oct. 19th.]

The campaign of General Bragg in Tennessee and Kentucky, approaches its conclusion, and the military riddles with which he and General Buell have puzzled the world, and, perhaps, themselves also, must shortly receive some sort of solution. As Van Dorn has had his say at Corinth, and as Bragg and Buell have fought the decisive action at Perryville, there is no longer a reason for silence on the past facts of their operations.

Those who have been near the scene of action, all concur in the statement that Bragg might have crushed Buell in a general action at any time since he left Tugelo. By concentrating the forces under Kirby Smith, Marshall, Van Dorn and Stevenson, he could have often been the superior of Buell in numbers. But he preferred the plan of maneuvering by detachments; to take possession of both Kentucky and Tennessee without a general action; apparently aiming to cut Buell off from his base of operations. This mode of warfare actually did give him possession of the larger part of both these States, and resulted in a race between Buell and himself for the occupation of Louisville. Buell beat him in the race, and got there twenty-four hours ahead of our troops. This event seems to have given the Federal commander the vantage ground, by placing him in short communication with his reserves and reinforcements. That part of the campaign which depended upon extensive maneuvers appears to have ended with Buell's occupation of Louisville, and the only thing remaining are trials of strength in the field. We have seen the first of these issues at Corinth. The wing of the army under General Van Dorn was no longer superior, or even equal, to the consolidated Federal force under Rosecrans, and though the battle seems to have been fought with as much valor as any other Van Dorn was badly beaten. The readers of yesterday's Examiner know that a far more important trial of strength has been made by the two chief commanders at Perryville. It takes five days to reach the telegraph at Knoxville from that place, and therefore it should occasion no surprise that the first intimation of so great an event should come to us through the press of New York and Philadelphia. We published on yesterday all the information on the subject afforded by those sources of intelligence, and it may be some days before anything more of the matter will be known. But from those statements it appears quite certain that the whole advantage of the first day's fight was with the Confederate army. So it was, alas! at Shiloh, and so, too, at Corinth. Let us trust that Perryville will not be a repetition of those decisive victories. The same journals which tell of our advantages on the first day of the fight, also state that Buell had received large reinforcements at the end of it; and we had sufficient experience of that man's pertinacious character to be quite sure he did not, under the circumstances, abandon the contest. On the other hand, we are informed, with some authority, that Kirby Smith would certainly reach the scene of action in time to support his chief. But here the little light at our command disappears, and we must await with painful anxiety the slow approach of couriers from our own side.

If General Bragg is sufficiently fortunate, and able to gain a decisive victory at Perryville, the result will be magnificent. Possession of Louisville would be a probable consequence. But an undisturbed occupation of two thirds of Kentucky, during several months to come would be certain; and with that occupation, access to unlimited stores of provisions, both in grain and meat. Nor is there any reason why the next further step in advance should not be taken, to wit—the capture of Cincinnati—an event which would place the remaining third of Kentucky at our mercy, and inflict a blow upon the enemy quite equal to what the loss of New Orleans was to us.

But these speculations, however agreeable, may not with prudence be indulged too far. The events of the campaign in the West, up to this point, give us more reason for anxiety than confidence. It appears very probable that Bragg was foiled by Buell in his general maneuver, while it is quite certain that Van Dorn, despite his glorious dispatch of the first day, was worsted by Rosecrans in the encounter at Corinth. These are reasonable grounds for anxiety.

THE REBEL TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

The most public heard about the Treasury Department during the recent session of Congress, was a list of replies of the Secretary to the repeated resolutions demanding explanations of the extraordinary delays in the different branches of his Department. It appeared that the soldiers could not be paid, unless at intervals of five or six months, because the Secretary could not make money last enough; and the excuse was that the Secretary had sent off all the engraving apparatus of the Department to Columbia, South Carolina, at the time the Government was packing up its traps to leave Richmond to McClellan (an impeachment which it always denied until the unfortunate Secretary blabbed.) It is now discovered that in the Second Auditor's office, the number of soldiers' claims on file for adjustment is two thousand nine hundred, and the excuse for this inattention to the public business is that the Auditor was also delayed by the removal of the muster and pay rolls out of Richmond, when the authorities were preparing to evacuate in June last. These historical developments, which

have been made through the Secretary of the Treasury, of the intended evacuation of Richmond, are quite interesting, but we fear that in some quarters we will not be thanked for them.—Examiner.

THE HEARSE AND PINE COFFIN.

What more familiar sights in Richmond for a year past, than these two inseparable objects—inseparable, because associated with earth and the grave? Their passage on the streets have become as frequent as the vehicles of merchandise, and death drives the brisker business and the faster wag. The sight of a hearse and the shape of a pine coffin, so terrible to the children of other days, have lost their effect upon the children of the present day. Familiarity with death and his associations has bred contempt. The hearse and pine coffin receive their freight of decaying humanity at the hospitals; the hearse plying like a death "express" between them and the graveyards, but no one regards it more than they do the rumbling truck-wagon from the farms. No cortege follows, and the negro driver, who has lost all sense of the solemnity of his errand, whips his nags into a trot, perhaps on a wager with another of his class, to make so many loads per day, humming, with a slight variation, the old song of "The Pauper."

"Bath his bones over the stones,
He is only a soldier whom nobody owns."
—Examiner.

THE NEW CHARLESTON HAM.

From the Richmond Examiner, Oct. 17.
The good people of Charleston, South Carolina, have had some sort of grand nondescript celebration in their city in "baptizing" a marine ram, or "ladies' gunboat," built there. The inevitable Mr. Yeadon, who is a sort of literary sea-serpent, was selected to administer the rite of baptism, made a speech of several hours' length, and quoted, of course, "O woman, in our hours of ease," &c., and of the boat, "She'll walk the waters as a thing of life," &c. After his literary exertion, Mr. Yeadon is reported to have performed the rite of "baptism" in the following pious invocation:

"With all solemnity and reverence, and invoking on thee the blessing of Almighty God, noble boat 'Palmetto State,' I baptize thee in the name of the patriotic ladies of South Carolina. Amen."

It is a pity that Secretary Memminger, to whom, in pious and soporific parts, the little fat man of the Courier is but a Sancho Panza, was not by at this important and significant ceremony. As it was, however, Mr. Memminger was not asked to join the preachers and women on this grand occasion, and his redoubtable squire remained the hero, honored organ and orator of the day. The whole ceremony is fully detailed by Sancho Panza, including his speech, which takes up four columns of the Courier, besides lists of officers, lady contributors, notabilities, and written messages from mysterious females, who persist in signing their patriotic effusions, such names as "Sue," "Nell," and "Rebecca."

New Advertisements.

DRUGS!

ALL KINDS OF DRUGS BOUGHT AT
No. 29 Cherry Street, near Beader's Street.
Oct 31-62

DANCING.

Mr. GOODWIN AND DAUGHTER

TAKE THIS OPPORTUNITY TO INFORM THE young ladies and gentlemen of Nashville, that they will open a class in the polite art of dancing, on Saturday, November, 1st, at 4 o'clock, P. M., at Kirkman's Hall, on Summer Street. They will give a class for gentlemen, Monday evening, at 7 o'clock, P. M. All fashionable Quadrilles, Polkas, Schottische, Waltzes, Mazurkas, Valse, and other dances, will be taught. Gentlemen wishing to take lessons will please make early application.
Oct. 30-12.

WANTED.

One Hundred Wood-Choppers.

THE UNDERSIGNED IS IN WANT OF ONE hundred wood-choppers, to which will be paid one dollar per cord for cutting wood. Applies at the Government wood yard, near the Louisville depot.
Oct. 29-12.

STOLEN.

A NOTE FOR FOUR HUNDRED DOLLARS, executed by James C. W. W. to Benjamin H. Waters, payable in Silver, dated November 1st, 1861, and due about the first of January, 1862. All persons are hereby warned not to buy and use it, as it will be prosecuted and transferred to any one by me.
Oct 30-12

Dr. King's Dispensary

FOR PRIVATE DISEASES.

DR. KING, formerly of New York, and who has devoted his attention to the treatment of private diseases for 20 years, having attended to a practice for so many years, and cured so many thousands, he is enabled to cure all diseases of a private nature, no matter how long they may have existed, by the medical treatment of the system in its totality. No all-embracing system, between Cherry and Lancaster streets, where he cures all diseases of a private nature. Gonorrhea cured without numerous medicines or interference with business. Stricture of old or recent date, effectually cured a few days, by an operation which causes no pain. Where a Stricture exists health cannot be properly restored to the system until the morbid matter is removed from the system. Syphilis, with all the diseases of the skin, growing out of syphilis or bad treatment, can be effectually cured in a few days. Gonorrhea, with all the consequences growing out of it, brought on in many cases by the destructive habits of immoderate profligacy and excessive indulgence of the passions, a regimen of which will undermine the constitution, rendering the subject unfit for business or society, and a long premature old age. Persons who may be laboring with any difficulty of the kind may rest assured immediate relief. Persons reading abroad, by writing and stating their case, with a fee enclosed, directed to Dr. A. King, No. 1 Dunderberg street, Nashville, Tenn., will have the necessary medicine sent to their address. Office hours in a private room, opening until 9 in the evening.